SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 97, 1880.

Amusements To-Dov.

to demp of Music La Tractic, Maliace, thing's Puck Theat e - De Legion e House, Mations American Institute Edition.

Bijos Opera Bouse-Live Tennis Matine.

Booth's Theotre Canfie. Matine.

Buly's Thenter-Neille and Pin. Katine. Grand Opera House-Rip Van Winkle, Maline Saverly's 23th street Theater-Serie, Moline, Envery's 5th Avenue Theater Viguine, Salines Envery's Whit's Garder-Schustmeit, Malines, Kouter & Si. I'm Comert M. I.-Concert. Actropoliton Concert Had. Breakers, It's av , and distr Matteppellion Concert Mar's Breadway and Dris at Matter Name Francisco Missaches Breadway and Dris at Matter Naramy's College Bermandt Art Exhibition. Standard Then Streetharps and Plate. Natibes. Nicel way Matterflish. Thentire Comique—Rullion Guards Nomices. Matter.

Tony Paytor's Thentre-Variet,
Laian Square Thentre-Dirial Robot, National
Vallack's Thentre-The Gryner Matines
Window Thentre-The Two Options Settings

THE BON POR 1881.

Everybody reads THE SUN. In the editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come everybody will find:

I. All the world's news, so presented that the reader will get the greatest amount of information with the least unprofitable expanditure of time and eyesight. THE SUN long ago dis covered the golden mean between redundant fulpess and unsatisfactory brevity.

II. Much of that sort of news which depends less upon its recognized importance than upon its interest to mankind. From morning to morning THE SUN prints a continued story of the lives of real men and women, and of their deeds, plans, loves, bates, and troubles. This story is more varied and more interesting than any romance that was ever devised.

III. Good writing in every column, and freshness, originality, accuracy, and decorum in the treatment of every subject,

IV. Honest comment. THE SUN's habit is to speak ont fearlessly about men and things. V. Fqual cander in dealing with each political party, and equal rendiness to commend what is praiseworthy or to rebuke what is blamable in Democrat or Republican.

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organkations, but unwavering loyalty to true democratic principles. THE SUN believes that the Government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. The year 1881 and the years immediately following will probably decide this supremely important contest. Tue Sun believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plunder, and the Rings for imperial power.

Our terms are na follows: For the Daily SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents i month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid. The price of the WELLY SUN, eight pages fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address I. W. ENGLAND.

Publisher of THE SUN. New York city.

Not Original.

Mr. JOHN H. STRAHAN is not original in his suggestion that one-third of the force employed in the several departments of our city Government would suffice to run the same equally as well as they are run at

Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED, late of this city. frankly and freely expressed the same opinion about his own department years ago. He said: "My successor can easily make great improvements; I could run the department with one-third my present force; but I could not long hold my political power and influence in that way: neither can be nor any one else, as parties now exist in this city."

Apart from personal stealing, we do not see wherein Mr. KELLY's mode is better than Mr. Tweed's; and Mr. STRABAN's perceptions in the premises are no better than Mr. Tweed's.

Disabled Judges Retusing to Resign.

The Supreme Court of the United States is the last resort of the people to obtain confirmation of their political and civil rights, and to settle on sound principles of law and equity controversies respecting property and contracts of performance. The central idea of this court is right. Honor is its soul. That its Judges shall be impartial, absolutely free from interest, beyond the reach of a bribe or corrupting influence, is essential. The idea of this court of final resort for a nation of fifty millions of people requires that each of its nine Judges shall

Over a year ago one of these Judges was stricken with paralysis and permanently disabled. It was his duty, as soon as he could hold a pen in his fingers, to sign his name to a resignation of his office. He had no right to hold on to a publie post whose duties he was unable to perform. He had no right to continue to take pay for work not done. He had no right to throw upon his associates his share of the heavy work of the court. Above all he has done wrong by presenting the spectacle of a wholly disabled Judge refusing to reoffice to get the pension provided for Judges who retire under certain conditions of age and service. The act is dishonorable to him. And a dishonorable net by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States hurts the moral sense of the people. Every one of the nine Judges should, in his relation to the court, be supremely above a consideration of personal interest. We do not hesitate to characterize Justice Hunr's refusal to resign as a public

soundal. disabled by paralysis, is recent. While the an equal suffrage, we may be sure they sympathy of the public with the misfortune which has fallen on a great and honored lawyer is fresh and kindly, a care for his good name, and jealous regard of the reputation of the supreme tribunal in which he has conspicuously served, should impel him to prompt resignation. It is idle to talk of the recuperation of men paralyzed at the age of sixty-five or upward. They are never as effective as they were before. The Supreme Court should be composed of strong | factor in the problem; if a pressure not conmen. The manifested purpose to make it a hospital of invalid pensioners is a startling token of moral as well as political decay.

The Hour When Life Itself Was Horrible.

Three courses were open to Gen. GARFIELD whom the Credit Mobiller investigation threatened him with dishoner. He could tell the truth and face the political consequences; he could deny everything under ath, trusting to luck and partisan credulity for the future; or he could put an end to his terrible dilemma by snapping the thread of his own existence.

Judge Black advised him to take the first course. With the sagacity for which that veteran lawyer is famous, he not only gave his friend the counsel which hopesty dig- not whether the an-called Senator at Large

tated, but he showed him how the honest | was chosen by the Legislature of a particuwas also the most prudent course and the one least likely to damage future | case his interference has disturbed the bal-

political prospects. Gen GARFLELD's personal ambition, his weakness for being thought well of by his associates, and the parallel interests of the other Congressmen unpheated, alike urged him to take the second course. By making common cause with Schuyler Colfax, Per-TERSON, and the rest, he would gain the powerful support of the Republican organigntion.

The alternative of suicide is so frightful that few men same in mind seriously contemplate it, even when surrounded by difficulties like Gon, GARPTELD's in that hour, Were it not for the positive testimony of Col. DONN PLATT, whose confidential intimacy with Gon. GARFIELD is not questioned, it would be hard to believe that the President elect of 1880 was in 1872 tempted to self-destruction.

Gen. GARFIELD is a man whose nature is sensitive to good impulses. He had rather do right than wrong. The fact that he contemplated suicide while hesitating between confession and perjury shows how terrible

was the struggle. What influenced him to reject Judge BLACK's sound advice? Probably the delusive hope that OARES AMES would screen him. When Gen. GARFIELD committed himself to the puriqued statement of his relations with the Credit Mobiller there was no reason to believe that the man in whose bosom the secret was locked would not guard it to the last.

What impelled him to abandon the idea of suicide? Perhaps the friendly but illjudged entreaties of PONN PIATT. If that was the case, DONN PIATT sacrificed his friend's honor, even while preserving his life.

The Twaddle about Senators at Large.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune. has of inte indulged itself in some lively prattie touching the propriety of making ex-Presidents Senators at Large. The suggestion is absurd, yet it is in one way signifleant as attesting the cool and flippant unconcern with which some Republicans have come to regard the Constitution.

Mr. Blaine, it seems, was interviewed by a Tribune reporter and desired to propound his views concerning the pretty scheme which had been outlined at the Lotos Club. and commended by the newspaper founded by HORACE GREELEY. Unwilling to wound the tender sensibilities of its author, Mr. BLAINE is described as listening with patience and good nature to the details of the project, merely interjecting a doubt whether, upon due inquiry, the plan might not be found to conflict with the Constitution. One or two clauses of that Instrument, supposed to be familiar to school boys, were obligingly cited by the Senator, who closed the interview with a regret that the conception of Senators at Large, though pleasing and ingenious, seemed, on the whole, impracticable.

Thereupon Mr. BLAINE, who heretofore has enjoyed the countenance of our esteemed contemporary, is sharply castigated for his utterances. Like a pert little pupil who presumes too far on his pedagogue's indulgence, he is brought up with a round turn and a smart rap over the knuckies. He is informed that the oblection on the score of unconstitutionality is frivolous and irrelevant; unworthy, in fact, of the wide prospect commanded from the tall tower. "We lose," says our esteemed contemporary, "the broad view we are accustomed to expect " from Mr. BLAINE. And then it is moved to murmur somethin; about "hair-splitting technicalities." Finally, with cool indifference to written instruments, it proclaims that "Americans are a practical people," and designates an

argument built on the text of the Constitution as "moonshine." Not living at the same altitude with our contemporary, we are compelled to take a narrower view of this matter. If the only part of the Constitution bearing on this subject were the third section of the first article, it would still, we apprehend, be found impracticable to create Senators at Large. That section declares that the Sen- | proportioned to numerical strength, would ate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and prescribes the method of their election, to wit, by the Legislature An amendment of these provisions, unreasonable as they may appear to our esteemed contemporary, would need, we fear, to be ratified by three-fourths of the States. We concur with Mr. BLAINE in thinking that the tall tower reformer had better win over one State to approve the scheme before he tries his hand at thir'v.

Suppose, however, that the section quoted could, after a little friction, be adjusted to the taste of our esteemed contemporary. be just, honorable, and manly to full The Tribune would still be considerably annoyed by the want of breadth and elasticity in our Constitution. That is, to be sure, the worst thing about these written instru ments; they cramp and clog the healthy impulses and sound horse sense of "practical people." For here in the fifth article of the same musty document, furking, as it were, in the tail end of a tortuous sentence, is an exception to the general powers of amendment, providing "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal

suffrage in the Senate." That such a snag as this should have been encountered by a project launched at the sign, and hanging on to an empty Lotos Club, under circumstances of peculiar solemnity, is an awkward misadventure. and our esteemed contemporary will accept our sincere condolence. however, that in the natural dejection of its spirits, the wonted clearness of its intellect slightly overeast. We should like to know, it cries, with some petulance, how the casting of a vote in the Senate, by member at large, could possibly deprive the several States of their equal suffrage

We will tell our esteemed contemporary. When the framers of the Constitution said The case of Justice CLIFFORD, similarly | that in the Senate every State should have meant it. They were not inditing a barren formula, which any word shuffler might evade and bring to naught. Their intent was that any group of States should not only wield the same proportion of votes as any other group of equal numbers, but that the practical weight and ultimate effect of those votes should be identical. Such, nowever, could not be the ease if the balance were destroyed by the intrusion of a new templated by the Constitution were exerted on behalf of one or the other group. For let us suppose that twenty States were arrayed on the negative side of a given bill. The weight of each State would then be expressed by the fraction, one-twentieth of forty. We will say, now, that twenty other States have registered their will in the affirmative, and that thereupon a Senator at Large, in the guise of some shabby BRENNUS, flinging his sword into the scale, casts his vote for the same measure. Is it not clear that, as regards the practical working and result of such intervention, the weight of each of these

fraction one-twentieth of forty-one? But

lar State or was otherwise elected. In either ance between groups which should have boen equivalent, and has frustrated a resistance which the Constitution meant to be evercome by the interposition of the Vice-President alone, who, in the case of a tie, is permitted to brenk the dendlock.

We have said that Mr. BLAINE received a lecture at the hands of our contemporary for his conservative views upon this matter. It was hinted that the Senator evinced a yearning to shine in a new field, that, namely, of constitutional law. The Tribune seems to disdain the methods and details which are supposed to ceeupy the legal mind. It will look, we fear, on the above short lesson in simple arithmetic with something of the same aversion.

The Actual Strength of the Irish Home

Rule Party. It has been repeatedly affirmed by Mr PARYELL and his condjutors, since their arrest on the charge of conspiracy to disturb the public peace, that the present agitation is but the prologue to the play. They must have, they say, immediate relie in the shape of radical changes in the existing land laws, but the moment this has been secured they will press with redoubled vigor their original demand of Home Rule for Ireland. When that most important question comes up, as it will speedily, for decisive action in Parliament, we may look for a sharp severance of the radical wing from the old Whig section of the Liberal organization. In such a readjustment of parties, it will become a matter of moment to inquire how many seats the flome Rulers are able to control in Ireland itself. Now, it would not be easy to overrate the momentum which the movement for repeal of the Act of Union has acquired among the masses of the Irish population, including the large body of frishmen settled in England itself. But this is a different thing from a mastery of the small fraction intrusted with the right of the suffrage in Ireland. As regards their power over the Irish electorate, the strength of the Home Rule party has been much exargorated.

This overestimate of Mr. PARNELL's hold on the actual voters, as distinguished from the unfranchised masses, is quite as current in England as in this country, and seems indeed, to be justified on the face of the returns. If we take the term Home Rule in such an elastic sense as to cover not only Mr. PARNELL, but Mr. SHAW and Mr. P. J SMYTH, there is no doubt that the party committed to this principle have both in the last and the present Parliament commanded a majority of the Irish members. Out of 103 seats they secured 54 in 1874, and they increased this number to 64 at the general election of last year. On neither occasion, however, did the Home Rulers control a majority of the Irish electors. The popular misconception on this point proceeds from that confounding of votes with voters continually exhibited by English newspapers and reviews, and which arises from the complicated system of cumulative voting practised in the United Kingdom. Some absurd blunders, for instance, have recently been made by such respectable organs of opinion as the Edinburgh, Fortnightly, and Quarterly reviews, touching the numerical strength disclosed by Liberal and Conservative parties at the late election. These failncies, which agree in conceding a large preponderance of the electors to the Liberals, have been exposed by an able statistician, Mr. ALPRED FRISRY, in two successive numbers of the Contemporary, by comparing the ballots cast with the names registered in a given district, and keeping in view the working of the intricate provisions by which the rights of electors to vote for several candidates may be massed on one. Mr. Frishr shows that the aggregates of voters controlled by the two great parties respectively are very nearly equal. Thus, whereas in 1874, of 334 members returned, after contests for England and Wales the Conservatives had 186 and the Liberals 143, the division, if exactly ve given just one-half of the seats to each party. Again, in 1880, when out of 402 contested seats the Liberals gained 250 and the Conservatives but 152, there ought to have been, upon a principle of exact apportionment to the number of those who voted on each side, only 220 Liberals to 182 Conservatives. These figures are attracting much attention in England, and will probably lead to a complete reorganization of the Con-

servative party as regards the details of its electoral machinery. The same principle of investigation is applied by Mr. FRISBY to the Irish constituencies. His general conclusion, which has not, so far as we know, been impeached, is that in 1874, instead of there having been 54 Home Rule members, there should have been only 41. Such would have been the result had the quota of seats been exactly proportioned to the number of those who roted for or against Home Rule, it being some in mind that in Ireland, though not to the same extent as in England, both Liberals and Conservatives, while antagonistic on most points, are united in their opposition to a repeal of the union. Mr. FRISBY goes on to show that in 1889, when 64 Home Rule members were returned, there ought to have been but 45 had the seats been divided in the rutto, not of votes, but of voters From these facts the inference seems unmistakable that during the last six years Home Rule principles have made no substantial advance among those property holders who compose the electorate, and that in both the present and the late Parlianents. Home Rule veters have been largely over-represented. Mr. Frishy finds natural explanation of the latter encumstance in the superior management and organization of the Home Rule party; but he areo maintains that his statistics demonstrate the deficient power of the British

eystem of representation to act fairly. The chances are that, in the case of a new general election, the Liberals and Conservatives in Ireland, exasperated as they are by the present agitation, would agree to sink their differences, and combine more thoroughly against Home Rule. The figures above elted indicate that their united strength ought to exercise a decided prependerance in the Irish electorate, which, we must remember, is relatively an insignifleant body, walled in by qualifications and obstacles unknown in England. It is, therefore, by no means an exponent of the Itish nation. The whole number of electors represented in the British Parliament exceeds 3,000,000, to which Ireland contributes only 230,000. The grievous limitations of the suffrage in Ireland would doubtless be promptly remedied by the Gradstone Ministry but for the certainty that any widening of the constituencies would signally augment the strengte of the Home Rulers. Such a result would be earnestly deprecated by Liberals like Mr. Ponsten, as well as by all the old Whigs.

latter States would be expressed by the At present, as we have seen, those who favor a dissolution of the union with Great Britain could not, if their oppouents were these fractions are not equal. It matters combined and skilfully organized, control

even one-half of the seats allotted to Irish members in the British House of Commons In other words, they could not furnish. under existing oircumstances, any very weighty help to those English radicals who might perhaps be induced to favor a repeal of the Act of Union. On the whole, then, it is difficult to see how the project of Bome Role, although it is certain to be soon pressed with energy, and aithough it is coneclyable that the Premier himself might in certain contingencies be won over, could either now or in the case of a new general election obtain adequate support in Parliament. At the best, its advocates could hope to achieve nothing more substantial than an imposing demonstration.

A Funny Account.

Mr. MARSHALL JEWELL may have some money; but he is not credited with too much

Still, for once, Mr. JEWELL might appear as a tunny man. Let him print a list of the political promises he has made, and a transcript of all his political correspondence during the recent campaign, and his book would sell equal to the sale of Lord BEACONS-FIELD'S.

The account would be very funny. Will Mr. Jeweth bring it out? He might make his fortune out of it.

Read the advertisement of John Swinton's book in another column of to-day's Sun, and you will be surprised at the amount of sound sense it contains. Although a Communist of the primitive Christian pattern, Swinton has the elements of a statesman as well as a poet.

An old-fashioned winter seems at last to be in prospect, with sleighing filling up all the intervals between skating.

Tidings of shipping disasters come from all quarters. A great storm, causing many wrecks, has just occurred on the coasts of Scotland; steamers arriving from voyages acrosthe Atlantic report heavy gales; off Sperzia, the fron screwsteamer Oncle Joseph has perished, in collision, with the loss of over two hundred lives; on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, more than twenty vessels are known to be lost in the week's storms and as many more are likely to have met the same fate.

The venerable SIMON CAMERON nominates GARPIELD as the Republican candidate for 1884. This rather confirms the remark of Col. Don's PIATT. In his celebrated letter to GARFIELD the Colonei told him that "no word of truth ever reaches the incumbent" of the Executive Mansion. Simon begins rather early; but the thing seems to be so, nevertheless,

saying that a commercial treaty with Corea would hardly be worth the trouble of securing. as her commerce with this country would be so small. But perhaps this view proceeds on the theory that Corea's chief products are grapes that are sour. Perhaps the investigation into the burn-

Commodore SHUPELDY is credited with

ing of the Minnesota Lunatic Asylum might profitably extend to inquiring why it was that a man crazy enough to be an inmate, even though set down as a mild case, was allowed to have not only the run of the building but access to naphtha to set it afire with.

It is proper to say that we observe marked improvement in the dramatic criticism of the Tribune within the past four or five dars.

Half a dozen real Arabs, including one whirling dervish, have arrived at Boston from Judea, headed by KHAWADJA SELIM HASHML Combined with the stage Hindoos, they might give an agreeable foreign cast to our public performances nowadays. But they seem to be travellers, or nomads, rather than public performers; and it is doubtful whether even the dervish will whirl for shekels.

The Globe-Democrat catts Mr. WHITELAW fixto a goose. For shame! For shame!

A respected correspondent in Covington, Tennessee, desires us to explain the expres sion, "the untrammelled initiative of the individual citizen," which was recently used in a

political article in our columns. The untrammelled initiative of the individual citizen means that the Government shall not interiere with the offairs, outerprises, and actions of society and of individuals any further than s absolutely necessary. In a highly centralzed country the citizen is so trammelled by the Government that he has hardly any initiative at all. His acts are either prompted, controlled, or unduly influenced by the Government. In this country up to the time of the rebellion there was no centralization, and the free action and initiative of the citizen were untrammelled by the interference of the Government. In that state of things the progress of the country was astonishing. Since then, the Government has been strengthened and centralized, and not merely the Government of the United States, but that of many States as well. The result is that the citizen is weakened by the trammels that surround him, and the progress of the country is less rapid and less satisfactory.

Great honors were paid by the cities of Greece to their successful athletes in the great competitive games; but we need not go back so far for municipal homage to muscle. is preparing for HANLAN a torchilight process. ion, in which the Tenth Royals, the Queen's Own Rifles, and the Fire Brigade are to take part: the Mayor is to present him the freedom of the city, though he tolerably well has it now and it is even proposed that the taxes on HAN-LAN's inn shall be remitted as long as he owns it, and that a steam ferry shall be given him to take passengers thither from the city. In Canada it pays even better to be a champion oarsman than a champion walker.

Herr von Bochknecht Agnin Lifts Up a Volce of Warning.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Honored Gentleis: It was to me a scening bounder duty, scarce some outlis since, that there should be indicted by me to you remonstrance most emphatic that you should you o lar forget as to make the opposition to the Gen. Grant not the rule of the country by him.

That the remonstrance of me was without effect it is to ue, as to all readers of your paper, at once apparent, an ret to me it weems expedient that once again should be effect be to warn you of the dancer pending, to the and that the interests to you and to your posterity may conserved.

It is not of course, to me to be so much acquainted with the sitairs political of this great country as to your elf: but I am a man of the education, the experience and the suffering-tresh before my eye as if yesterday it and happened. How extremely facile and without diffity if is, and how short is the step, between a govern ment of the result and the people governed by an em-ple. I think even you cannot with using deny. To me, also, it seems apparent and beyon? the contra-

tion by any source that, although to the Gen Gar he'd is the name of the President, to the tion the Schafer Combiner, and the Lord Campron is the and the sire halfs not only of the office but the tenure, not be to me of life sofficient that the vice

he Continued with the law as the second resident in a resident that he was host browned, but by the et and treatment that he was host browned, but by the et and treatment to compre. Even new there maked one to reverse the resident of the second treatment of the second t

Proposed Campbeliffe Church in Washington

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.-The Disciples, the reof with which Gen, Garfield is associated have eral Christian Missionary Society, to build a new church in Washington, D. C. As the chart is to be attained by Contributions from the whole country, the society has destructed Joseph S. 110, Jr., of 2.7 West Severall stret, in this city, as its about to receive subscriptions. They been to less the corror since about March 1.

THE RESCLT IN NEW JERSET.

TERRITON, Nov. 16 .- The real Democrats of New Jersey desire a thorough reform in the organization and management of the party all over the country. They feel under great obligations to THE SUN for its consure of the leadership of the party in New York in the recent campaign, by which we lost the State and the Presidency. The effects of the intestine fouds in your State were felt in our State, and especially in the central and northern counties. These portions of Jersey are threaded with railroads from New York city, over which thousands of our business men daily pour into the great metropolis, to spend their active hours in its shops, warehouses, and offices.

In 1876 the States of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut east their electoral votes for Mr. Tilden. In the recent contest New Jersey stood alone for Gen. Hancock; and with so much defection all around us our State was barely saved by the skin of its teeth. It is only reiterating the general opinion of Democrats and Republicans to say that had it not been for the vigilance, energy, therough organization, and good temper inclused into the capwass by Senator McFaerson, the Chairman of the Democratis state Committee, New Jersey would have gone the same with New York and Connecticut. The lesson taught by the returns in this State is worth studying. In 1876 Tilden had a plurality over theyes of 12.435, and his majority over the combined vate of his Republican, Greenback, and Prohibition opponents was 11.690. This year Hances thas a plurality over Garfield of only 2.010, while the whole vote cast for Carfield, Weaver, and Dow is 798 more than the vote thrown for Hanceck. Such a result does not call for load boasting, but it is better for the Democracy than getting beaten as they were. New York and Connecticut. The falling away from the vote of 1876, was greater on the Democrats of these two States than it was in New Jersey. In New York the loss, when compared with 1876, was an average of 1.673 for each Congress district. In Connecticut the loss was at the rate of 1.020 for each Congressalomal district.

The discrepancy shown by The Sun between the gains of the R-publicans and the Democratis in several States is seen in the returns of the cleation in this State, and is deserving of the cleation in this State, and is deserving of the cleation in this State, and is deserving of the propries of the two puries in this State during the last four years will arrest the attention of the psopie generally, who will be apt to inquire into its causes.

A TADPOLE CERTIFICATE.

A TADPOLE CERTIFICATE.

Read It Up or Down; It Tapers Either Way, Press on Editorial Arrive in Field Mandel Moral Habbond's Oversanti County-viol, Nov. 22, 1880.

THE SUN is still at it, quoting some stale find in one case wherein he was engaged as a lawver that he had less to do und that the continuent too was inverthan he expected. That wouldn't have harmed my of the great old lawyers around Washington, would it! Hen Butter could have endured it a thousand times with out a pane or a spot. Then Garfield had a misunder-standing with the old shovel maker of Massachusetts, whose touch was supposed to convert things to gold. The old shovel maker wanted to place some stock where the names of the holders would have an influence in gaining other stockholders. He did not want more legislation. He thought Garfield took some of the stock-but admitted at last that he might have had the check for \$3.55 cashed for himself. It is the recollection of the Sergeaut-at-Arms that he paid that check to Oakes Ames, and there is not and never was the scratch of a pen to show the contrary. Ames was sharp and quick in business, and Garfield linew nothing about the mysteries of stocks and the markets. He had borrowed a little noney of Oakes Ames, and the thing got mixed up, and null matters were magnified at a time of great public excitement. The charges of thievery and perjury are equally atrocious and absurd.

From an Editional Actiols in Field Marshal Marsh Habsand's Communic Commercial, John 14, 1886. We are aware that Gardeld's record may be assailed at weak points, but we have to say of him now, as we said when he was a candidate for the Senate, that his entanglement in small transactions that have been largely advertised, shows not the rascal, knowing every trick and covering every turn, designing wrong and conspiring for concealment, which is the character to be shunned and despised, but the awkwardness of inexperience and imptifude in those affairs where acutences is essential and smart men flourish. He was poor and had power. and, sensitive about his poverty, was unxious to be a practical man, not to be driven from public life like Sen-ator Gordon; and yet those who were experts managed o involve him in affairs that his parsuits had not enabled him to understand, and that have subjected him to an-

An Editorial Activit in Field Marshal Marat Haldend's Carolinati Commercial, June 7, 1983. The most contemposate thing thus far at Chicago is the charter about Garfield. He has not a record to run on for President.

An Angry Woman on New Jersey Manners. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire What alls those New Jersey women, anyhow, debating whether Sarah Bernhardt is to be received so taliv? Attend church there from Centreville out, and see how

cause you are not dressed hirely! A white woman there their thoughts: I've a ten wondered now their thoughts but a been received by them, now, from head to foot, and threed over to the or going to Europe for distinction of caste, to see arregards in its true inth, I commend New Jersey towns and villages. I suppose

Further Surprising Information about the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read the articles in regard to the shape of the planets, and, being an ardeut student of astronomy myself. I deem it my duty to make public my own views in regard the heaven's bodies. They are neither spherical, nor iat, nor convex-bettomed comes. They are simply semispheres with the that surface turned toward the They work on the ball and secuel principle with works and with only ones all the ball the conhance the point of bearing to the enterprinciple, our sets I admit no bould on the enterprinciple, our sets I admit no bould of the enterprinciple of the RED BANK, N. J. Nov. 24.

Three Considerations Concerning the Passion Piny.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When so the and not a cratic as Concles Londo declares the utter operationality of an accounte representation of Risa Let, the creation of second comius how can weezpect to find a suimage and expanse personator of a beam field to be divine by infines of intelligent thinkers, reason-ers, and believers? Can it be possible that we may consume a representation to historical grave, and well by a many with qualities which become in real can one fixed many that the property and the property of the question, by a system that has been a work as the "Pression Plactual with the property of th

a terformance takes the downward road in pub-

Is Hanian Afraid of Laycock !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With dire respect to Hanlan's about as an oursman, I thoug is declining Layence a challetine has rather the appear

ou, and Harrian but one; yet the inter take of the ne essity of his taking a rest. He could have rested suff

is the issue in the winner at the international familia with the transmission with Hambur, and much with the international familia with international familia was family and provided in the shatch with the same in the same and with the same and the same Layeach, however.

I think it such straightforwind on a strategy re-crease their records on a root on a standard and on the form to Fig. were found allocator, we should see a marked burst over the performance and in early of professional attacks.

One Touch of Mature. From the Green Agreed

The wild and wayward children of the Waace Indiana fare to dolls suct as internily as the hale of tile proude. Tirls of Gard wyears to new make little faced child would assume with a 2st dail. Nothing less than a watermelon will take their attention off a ray baby.

Jay no's Expectorant—Jail and water in the state of the st

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTS.

Greenwood Lake as a Summer Resort-The Terminus of a New Trunk Line. The managers of the New York and Green

wood Lake Bailroad, formerly the New York and Montelair Railroad, are making arrangements accompledate heavy travel to Grouwcod Inke in the coming summer. By the purchase of the Watchung Bailroad, which they are now rebuilding, with a new depot in Main street, Orange, they will have direct connection not only with Orange, but with Newark, which sent a great many summer visitors to Greenwood Lake last summer, they say, by a much longer route. They argue that the attractions of the lake and mountain scenery, when made easily necessible, will fairly divide the outgoing stream of summer travel, and that Greenwood Lake can readily be made a resort as popular as Long Branch, The lake is good for rowing matches, and abounds in fish and aquatic birds. In the hills surrounding is plenty of other game, There are also historic points of interest about Greenwood Lake. At Ringwood, where Mr. Abram S. Hewitt has a hendeome country house, Pater Hasenclever and a fine mansion about 130 years ago on the same site. He formed a company in London in 1745, bought over 20,000 acres of land from the New Jersey proprietors, and established seven blast furnaces, the nucleus of the works which Cooper. Hewitt & Co. now have at that point. He was withdrawn by the London company from the control of the property, to which Robert Erskine, F. R. S., succeeded in 1770, Erskine, at the outbreak of the Revolution, was appointed to the staff of Gen. Washington, with the title of Surveyor-General and Geographer-in-Chief, He died in 1789, and the marble monument erected by Washington to his memory still stands at Ringwood. The lake is good for rowing matches

of Surveyor-General and Geographer-in-Chief. He died in 1780, and the marble monument rerected by Washington to his memory still stands at Ringwood.

The iron works, now of the Starling Iron and Railway Company, named after Lord Starling, who owned several thousand acres east of the lake early in the eightsenth contary, were run by Peter Townsend in 1778, and it was he who took the contract for and furnished the immense chain, weighing 185 tons, with which Washington sought to bur the advance of the British stilps above West Polist.

The activity with which the manners of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad are now pushing improvements has given rise to conjectures that there are projects afoot besides those that appear on the surface. When it was started its surpose was to connect the Oswego Misland, now the New York. Ontario and Western Railroad, with New York, the projected route being twenty miles shorter than the New York, and eight miles shorter than the New York, and eight miles shorter than the New York, and eight miles shorter than the Country milk trade, the Erie secured a controlling interest in the stock in the new york, which has since been operated as the Erie's tributary. But the recent reorganization of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad has led to rumors that the control of the Greenwood Lake road may pass from the Erie's tributary. But the recent may pass from the Erie to the New York, Ontario and Western. road has led to rumors that the control of the Greenwood Lake road may bass from the Frieto the New York, Ontario and Western, in which ease it will be at once extended to Middletown. But, in any eyent, the western terminus of the latter road is already secure, it managers have purchased from ex-Gov. Tilden, into whose hands it had passed by togeclosure, the extensive terminal property, with ferry, at Weelanwhen, formerly owned by them is connection with the New Jersey Midland. It is said that they are about to contract for at the in connection with the New Jerssy Midland. It is said that they are about to contract for a tunnel through Borgen Hill, to connect with the track of the New Jerssy Midland, over which they have acquired a right of way for seven miles, to connect with the Jersey City and Albany road, by which they reach Stoay Point. Thence they will go northward, over their extension now being constructed, to Cornwall, and thence through the Walkill Valley to their main time near Middletown.

The men most largely interested in the New York, Ontario and Western are also influential directors in the elevated railroads, and this is said to explain their interest in establishing their ferry at Weehawken and landing their passengers up town, so that the elevated roats will be ousied in carrying them down to the

will be busied in carrying them down to the business parts of the city.

A MEXICAN RAILWAY CHARTER.

Capitalists Contending for the Possession of the Tehunntepec Grant. Aaron L. Reid, James R. Smith, and Rich-

ard Williams have brought suit in the Supreme Court against Edward Learned, David S. Babcock, and others, alleging that Mesers. Learned. Babcock, and Edward A. Quintard entered into an agreement with plaintiffs and others, by which the three gentlemen named became trustees for a syndicate composed of all the contracting parties, agreeing to hold the stock of the Tehuantenec Railway Company for the benefit of the syndicate in certain definite pro-portions, to renew and organize the company, portions, to renew and organize the company, to obtain an extension of its grant from the Mexican Government, and to carry out for the benefit of the syndicate the scheme of the Tehuantepec Raliway. In pursuance of the scheme, it is asserted. Learned was made Chairman of the trustees and President of the raironal company. Agents employed by him and paid by the syndicate to go to Mexico to obtain the extension caused his name to be inserted, plaintiff-say, in the grant in place of the company, and Learned then conveyed the grant to the Tehuantepec Interveyed the grant to the Tehuantepec Interveyed. in place of the company, and Learned then conveyed the grant to the Tehuantepec Inter-Osean Railroad Company, a Massachus-its corporation organized by him, and that he did this without the concurrence of the beneficiaries under his trust. The suit is brought to restrain the scheme of transfer from being carried out. The case was before Judge Donohue at Chambers yesterday upon a motion to continue a temporary injunction granted by him. Mr. temporary injunction granted by him. Mr. Learned made affidavit in opposition asserting that the grant to him was obtained without his knowledge, after failure to obtain an extension of the grant to the old company, and that though he denied the right of those interested in the

Decision was reserved.

WATER FAMINE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

on, an opportunity to do so had been given bein, which plaintiffs had failed to avail them-elves of by paying their proportion of the neces-

d company to participate in the n

Iron Mills Closed, and Water Hauled in Borrels for Household Needs.

READING, Pa., Nov. 25 .- An extensive water famine threatens east Pennsylvania. The long drought of the autumn, closely followed by intensely severe weather, closing all streams and springs, is the cause. The Philadelphia and Reading rolling mill in this city, and many other iron industrini establishments are closed in consequence. Farmers are driving stock for mise to water, and water for house-hold needs is included in barrels. Wells are dry for the directions in fifty years, and streams which the first time in lifty years, and stream to re-revery low are lessoned, threatening to re-an so all winter unless there is a thaw. The anmain so all winter unless there is a than. The earth is very dry, and freezing hard. The anteracite coal country is suffering, and the extensive from ore washertes must be shut down. The Schuykili valley is also suffering more or less. Water costs fifty cents a barre, in many localities, counting the cost of labor to haulit. All grist mills, wooden mills, and forges dependent upon water for power must shut down, throwing hundreds out of employment. The supply ropes furnishing this cuty from the supply ropes furnishing this city from the leading sources are running no water, and the citizens are marmed at what may prove the worst famine they have yet experienced.

The Benth of Mr. Joel Wolfe.

Mr. Jaci Wolfe died in his home at 305 Fifth avenue on Monday hast. He was born in Kie omond, Va. in 1700, the eldest of eight children of Bengman Worse, an officer in the Rev Inti-care army, and cristed to then 1877 by married Mrs Van Schoethoven, the water within Van Schoethoven of Fry N. Y. who was in the Assemble two between Mr While mayers in children but the standard interest of the married Samuel From Married Samuel From Married Samuel From Mrs House of deserving most less purse was always upon the case of deserving most less purse was always upon the cost and drawford to comment the first bursel of West burs

Revising an Agreement.

The German steamship Leipsic was towed e port by the British scaniship teres inm, owned by in Elisett and others, under an agreement made at sea the I that September, 1879, between the masters of the vessels, Capt. P. Preifer and Cant. (blin, Where) to massers of the vessels, Capt. P. Preifer and Cant. (blin, Where) States was to be pand for the however constitution on the approval of the Capt. States Destrict Court Jethes Chestro of the Visit States Destrict Court Jethes 10 at \$2,700 is a mir a off personation for the service and crown in the masser of the approval of the capt. The court is the likely of the capt. The court is the likely are entitled to a story of the capt.

How to be Beautiful. From the Courses-Joseph

Large feet should never be eased in kid, least fail in white and shippers, for kell coverals so chearly the rin and movements of the lect, and stretches so easily, hat few feet have a chance in them.

Those who are very stout should wear nothing but duck; those who are very tion should put a little pad-fur in their gowns, and neither should be in the least developing.

From the Spirit of the Times If a certain American sculler had Lavcock's cart to side his vest, the change in of the world would have fixed in New York since 1870.

-A man accused of poisoning his children t Kankaxee. Illinois, sought to convince a Coroner's

daine found in the house. The dose nearly killed him -The death rate in some of the London suburbais surprisingly low. Surbition, a village near the Thames, recently reported its death rate 8.4 per 1,000 and last year only 11.4, while Putney's con Thames death rate is 10.0.

SUNDE AUN

- It is said that Prizes Napoleon is about

-A swindling Chicago produce exchange

-Pools were sold in Pittsburgh on the

-Nearly every passenger in a sleeping

on the Baltimure and Poloman Unitrood was rube-

Three students at the Kentucky Military

-The King of Portugal has sent copies of

his translation of Snakespears to several Mayors of cities in Spain and Italy. Each volume hears the roya

Institute have been fixed \$25 each for witipping woman, and she has sued their wealthy fathers to

obtained over \$100,000 from another speculators to

by a smeak third, the losses surrecating \$7,000

closing its deser

000 damages.

stograph of Ferdinand.

-Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hayden of Marshall Texas, quarrelied about the doctrine or baptism on ger ting home from church, where they had beard i preached about, and the wite in her passion struck the husband a futui blow with an axe. -Lead mining is at so low an ebb in Eng-

to reduce the royalty. The lead mines are chiefly in Cumberland, and the men employed are conspicuous for good character and quiet industry. Many carry on small forms in addition to their work in the mines. -The four ablest advocates at the Irish

and that an appeal is being made to leading mine owners

bar are ex-Attorney-General Gibson, and Messra McDor, agh, Monroe, and Walker, Queen's counsel. None of these are yet engaged on either side in the State prosecutions. McDonagh, now 73 years old, is the only counsel living of these who led on either side in the O'Connell case. -The Dutch Central Committee formed

for the erection of a monument to Spinors; asset a rea-lution, when diss lying itself, that the belance remainin been defrayed, should be devoted to the publication of a new and thoroughly complete edition of Spinore's with the tisk, and a communication is being alorassed to all librarians throughout the world, asking informafeet as possible. -Callahan killed Toumey by striking him

with a club and stabbing him at Wooster, Ohio John McSweeny, a noted western criminal lawver, made the speech to the fary for the promention. In front of the erator on a table lay the c'ub and kulfe which the mur-When he described the manner of the crime he illus trated the blows by whacking the slope with all his pumpkin. The reporters say that the effect was not indicrons, as might be imagined, but excited the and ence so much that they heated and greated at the prisoner. The vertict was "Guilty," and Callahan is now under sentence of death.

-Andrew Gugel informed a neighbor at Dansville, N. Y., that his mether had fallen into a cister and was drowned. The neighbor said they ought to get her out at once because she might be rescustated, but Andrew replied that it was too late, as she was sure; dead. She was rescued, however, and when she began to revive Andrew remarked that he shouldn't wender if she accused him of pushing her in. He was right, for she made the charge with the first breath she could com mand. He had induced her to sloop over the cistern to remove some leaves, and then tumbled her into the water, unlocaing her bands when she grasped the ades for support, and flustly hitting her on the head with a stick to quiet her. She had a few hundred dollars which he was impatient to inherit.

-Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary, whose tait figure is familier to the members of the Colon Leanue Cinb, by which he was accorded a hand-one re-ception, is now a tind of institution in Dublin, where he seems to have fixed his residence. Former decretaries merely paid it an occasional visit, leaving the transac tion of business to the permanent Ender Secretary. Ur. Buck-hot Ferster," but it will not like ("Connell's stick to him, as Mr. Forster, through a lone and noble career, has established the character of being one of the gentiest, purest, and honestest of men, even if he be, the all statesmen, liable semetimes to err. Mr. Parnell has no more sense of Irish wit and humor than a mustard pot. He should not forget that in 1847 Mr. For-ter went round Ireland on toot carrying relief to the abodes of

the suffering peasants. -The great whist players of England rarely direct, in the usual acceptation of the word, and never touched the Falerman before playing. Charles For was the exception. Gen. Anson and Mr. Clay. M. P. for finit, the two great Emptish players of our time, took a little tea and toast at the Turf Club in Arlington street as an overture to the game, and Prot Longfield, Ton Vignolies of the Castle, and George McDowell, Feder of Trinity Coffers, the great Lrish players, never exceeded this mild report. Vignolies, who was a son of the Bear of this finish report. Agnotics, who was a sin of the Bean of the Chapel Royal and an exquisite whist artist, had a splendid enteer spotled by being discovered chemic at the United Service (into by the Duke, then Prince George of Cambridge, and Georgal, then Major Geoffice of the Scott Greys, at the miserable game of wington. Gen. Scott, the tather of the Duchess of Fertland and Vacounters Canning, who is said to have cleared \$200.00

by scientific play at whist indicated strictly to a regime of baries water before sitting down to play. - In "Some Recollections of Merchants f New York" the Dry Good Balletia mentions a current circumstance connected with lotteries J. A. Moorest Hinton & Moore had a brother George in the lottery business, then legitimate in this State. George, as the agent, had a perious comper of thekets placed in his hands. These cussed had to be returned by a certain time or part tor. One evening he found that he had ac cidentally omitted to return to Virginia a \$30 news. B was very hard up, and begged his sister-in-law-tule band. The ticket won \$1 miles. Not long mucward I A. Meore full d. His creditors such him for the letters erable hugorion Chancellor McCoun decaded that the money unquestionably belonged to Mrs. Moore, and that

payment-fitherto restrained by injunction-must be therefore made to her. -Dencon Peter Adams of the First African fethodist Church of St. Louis had an emborate wooding. but Mrs. Morrison, the priesters of the Absolute Atlanta Association of the same church, and a former intimate friend of the bride, was not invited. Late at mark Mrs. Morrison provided her four some with a cow's born s graditon, a bell, and a timpan, and sed them entities node the happy pair. The uprear was transmissions, an the Deacemett bed his visitors away. The parties were in a police court next day, and one of the features of the examination was contraderory testineny as to the verse that the priesters sing under the window. Sin

Swore it was as tollows:

Peter Adams and his wife =

May they lead a petall it.

Never have in Latine, syste,

And Leep clear of oil black great

July ill are thinks persing possi-The Deacon gave this as the true sersion

Old Pate Adams has spacet, I a cete, who will delut him out or his old; Blue and Peter are mainly med paired, If they'd die mic could be spaced. -A father started for the West from New market, Md., with his faulther, to set her away from the young man which she wanted to marry. They stood? at Harper's Ports to climize trains. The father set the ger in the weather resen while for went not to make poster each intermine his wife that the intring was proreduce activities with a re-returned, she was goted of their ne round her, have an upor later, she was more ried to the sulton, which had belowed closely with a mar riare license. The has her have a twent based in Narytana thorod a ciercy man on the brates, and to minuther to no time in harrying. A similar perfected different terreced, a few days are, with a consentent wedding The completion out a besides in L-dward for a positive intended to take positivity the a communities of P = 0.05. The clericisms struck the $\alpha = 0.02$ party school is an neumonic the bundler, but their out-wated a true said across the boundary. The \$1 - was appendingly undit

the woods by the light of lightering.

-The late terrible eart aquake in south ern Austria, which has special terries and technique from Vienna to the shores of the Adriana Son, and see their ventor to the surjects of the Europe of their Joseph. There is a reserve of the Europe of their Joseph. There is a reserve of their subjects of the subjects of their subjects of the Europe of their subjects of the Europe of the Europe of their subjects of the Europe of the Europe of their subjects of the Europe of th the direction of Engines, is the sometimes of a construction of Engines, in which the fittener process is the said process the said process the said process that the said process is the said process of the every year. Three was a serious, he is Equipment of Partiel Cod St. Paul sand see I report to another in 1500. London and a script series have A distinct distorbable as a second 185order than aim franching. Its the disseveral persons have been killed and case ruch the damage done to property as at pressur tooks alone.